PRIVATE SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS









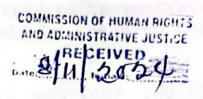
PRIVATE EDUCATION COALITION

Our Ref .. PSA/CHRAJ/PPS/11/24

Your Ref:.....

Date: NOVEMBER, 2024

THE COMMISSIONER
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND
ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (CHRAJ)
ACCRA, GHANA



[HAND DELIVERED]

Dear Sir/Madam,

PETITION TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (CHRAJ) AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S 30% PRIORITY PLACEMENT SYSTEM FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

We, the Ghana National Council of Private Schools (GNACOPS), the Ghana National Association of Private Schools (GNAPS), the Private Education Coalition (PEC) and the National Council of Parent-Teachers Association (NCPTA) acting in the interest of private school students and their Parents, write to bring to your esteemed Commission's attention what we believe to be a DISCRIMINATORY AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICY regarding the 30% priority placement system for Category A Senior High Schools (SHS).

This policy, implemented by the Government of Ghana, reserves 30% of admissions in these top-tier schools for students from public basic schools, thereby disadvantaging private school students and infringing on their rights under the laws of Ghana.

CAPACITY TO PETITION:

As recognized entities advocating for the rights of private schools and their students in Ghana, GNACOPS, GNAPS, PEC and

NCPTA empowered by the following constitutional provisions to submit this petition:

1. ARTICLE 33 OF THE 1992 CONSTITUTION - ENFORCEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 33(1) states: "Where a person alleges that a provision of this Constitution on the fundamental human rights and freedoms has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in relation to him, that person may apply to the High Court for redress."

Although Article 33(1) specifically mentions individuals, Article 33(4) extends the right to institutions such as the Ghana National Council of Private Schools (GNACOPS), the Ghana National Association of Private Schools (GNAPS), the Private Education Coalition (PEC) and the National Council of Parent-Teachers Association (NCPTA) that are acting on behalf of individuals whose rights may be infringed. As a representative bodies for private school students, GNACOPS, GNAPS, PEC and NCPTA have the right to pursue remedies for violations of their constitutional rights to equality and access to education.

2. ARTICLE 218 OF THE 1992 CONSTITUTION - MANDATE OF CHRAJ Article 218(a) empowers CHRAJ "to investigate complaints of violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, injustice, corruption, abuse of power and unfair treatment of any person by a public officer in the exercise of his official duties."

In line with this provision, GNACOPS, GNAPS, PEC and NCPTA as the corporate bodies advocating for the rights of students, are entitled to bring complaints before CHRAJ where we believe students' constitutional rights are being violated by public policy or governmental action.

BACKGROUND TO THE PETITION:

The 30% priority placement system ensures that students from public schools are given preferential access to 30% of available spots in Category A SHS before the remaining 70% is allocated to students from both public and private schools

based on merit. This system was ostensibly created to promote equity for students from disadvantaged backgrounds in public schools. However, its implementation has resulted in undue hardship, unfair treatment, and violation of constitutional rights for students attending private schools.

It is also important to address the misguided perception that private schools are inherently better resourced or have superior facilities compared to public schools. While this may hold true in certain urban areas, it is largely not the case in many rural communities.

In fact, in some of these rural areas, private schools are often the only education facilities available, providing crucial services to communities on a non-profit basis. Many of these schools operate under the same, if not more, challenging conditions than their public counterparts, with limited infrastructure, funding, and resources.

To exclude students from such private schools through the 30% priority placement system is both unjust and fails to recognize the significant role they play in providing essential education.

LEGAL BREACHES:

We submit that this policy contravenes the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and other legal frameworks, specifically regarding the right to equality, non-discrimination, and equal access to education.

Violation of Article 17(1) and 17(2) of the 1992
 Constitution - Equality and Freedom from Discrimination

Article 17(1) states: "All persons shall be equal before the law."

Article 17(2) adds: "A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status."

The 30% priority placement policy discriminates against private school students by imposing an arbitrary barrier based on the type of school they attend, not their academic

merit or potential. This form of segregation violates the principle of equality before the law and unfairly disadvantages students who, through no fault of their own, attend private schools.

2. Breach of Article 25(1)(b) of the 1992 Constitution - Right to Equal Educational Opportunities

Article 25(1)(b) guarantees that: "Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education."

The policy in question undermines the constitutional promise of equal access to secondary education by artificially restricting private school students' chances of securing places in Category A SHS.

The result is that students who qualify on merit may be denied access due to the school they attended for basic education, which contradicts the provision of making education available on an equal footing for all.

3. Violation of Article 28(4) of the 1992 Constitution - Protection of the Child

Article 28(4) states: "No child shall be deprived by any other person of medical treatment, education or any other social or economic benefit by reason only of religious or other beliefs."

The 30% placement system amounts to a form of deprivation, where children from private schools are denied equal educational opportunities solely based on the type of school they attended for basic education. This constitutes a breach of their right to education as enshrined in the Constitution.

4. Violation of Article 38(3) - Right to Educational Reforms Based on Meritocracy

Article 38(3)(b) provides that the state shall ensure that educational institutions at all levels are opened to all Ghanaians based on merit.

CNACOPS 0249 641349 GE-294-2525 Atomic Energy Commission www.gnacops.org GNAPS 0203 895997 Borage Green Street Goshen Avenue, Madina Estate, Accra, Chana NCPTAs 0244 418 283 Accra PEC 0243 778486 P. O. Box AR 105 Aburi - Ghana By prioritizing public school students over private school students regardless of merit, the government is acting contrary to this provision, which emphasizes the need for merit-based access to educational institutions. The policy creates a situation where meritocracy is undermined, denying deserving students their rightful place in Category A schools based on academic performance.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

The 30% priority placement policy has the effect of unjustly treating private school students as second-class citizens, despite many of these students excelling academically. Parents who sacrifice financially to send their children to private schools do so with the expectation that their children's performance will be rewarded based on merit, not school type.

Furthermore, it ignores the fact that many rural private schools, which often operate as non-profit institutions, are the only option for quality education in these communities. This policy unfairly penalizes children and families who have chosen private education, perpetuating a system of inequality and educational segregation.

RELIEF SOUGHT:

GNACOPS, GNAPS, PEC and NCPTA respectfully request that the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice:

- 1. Investigates this matter thoroughly and determines whether the 30% priority placement system is in breach of the 1992 Constitution, specifically the provisions cited above.
- 2. Recommends the immediate abolition of the 30% priority placement system in favour of a merit-based admission policy for all students, regardless of the type of school they attended.
- 3. Issues directives to the Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service to adopt policies that guarantee equal access to senior high schools for both public and private school students, as required under the Constitution.

We trust that the Commission will give this petition the urgent attention it deserves, as the current policy continues to perpetuate systemic discrimination and negatively impact the educational futures of many Ghanaian children.

Thank you for your consideration. We are hopeful that through your intervention, justice and fairness will prevail.

Yours faithfully,

REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITIES:

1. OBENFO NANA KWASI GYETUAH
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GNACOPS
7TH NOVEMBER, 2024



2. PROF. DAMASUS TUUROSONG PRESIDENT, GNAPS 7TH NOVEMBER, 2024



3. GAPSON KOFI RAPHEAL GENERAL SECRETARY, NCPTAS 7th November, 2024



4.MR. SMAUEL YEBOAH CHAIRMAN, (PEC) 7TH November, 2024



SIGNATURES OF SUPPORT:

To demonstrate the widespread support for this petition, we invited the following stakeholders to sign below:

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REGION: NOLIA REGION
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Signature: Minjet.

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Name-Francis Kinsman Toffah

Position-(GNACOPS) Team Facilitator

Ejura-Corrdinator

Region - Ashanti

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Sign- El-Hi

Name - Stephen Kushan Adaker (Zih)

Porihon - Ga-East Gracops chairman

Region - G. Accra

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Name-John Abekah Essien
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School - Essien Academy

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NAME	SCHOOL	REGION	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNA TURE
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Cc:

MINISTER OF EDUCATION 1.

2. GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT 3.

MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILDREN & SOCIAL PROTECTION 4.

CHILD RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL, GHANA 5.

UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND 6.

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL 7.

IDP FOUNDATION 8.

9. USAID